

APRIL 23, 1926

The **A** **MERICAN** **L** **EGION** *Weekly*



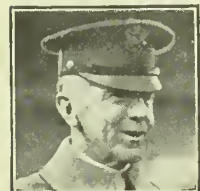


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THE LEGION BOOK SERVICE
The American Legion Weekly
Indianapolis, Indiana



The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly



THERE are so many men's organizations in Sandusky, Ohio, that occasionally projects for city betterment encounter widely differing viewpoints, based often on misunderstandings. Perry Post in Sandusky has taken the lead in organizing a federation of men's clubs, to be composed of representatives of all organizations, who will meet regularly to discuss community matters of interest to all organizations. "We will gladly give to any other post information on this club federation idea," writes Benjamin J. Newman, a member of Perry Post's committee. What this post has done can doubtless be done by many other posts.

* * *

MELVIN E. HEARL POST of Moorhead, Minnesota, sends word that it will observe Memorial Day this year, as in two past years, with a ceremony which it believes other Legion posts might well adopt. "Just before Memorial Day," writes Legionnaire A. W. Hedlund, "we erect sixty-six white crosses of the kind used to mark the graves in France, one for each of the sixty-six men of our county who died in the World War. Each cross, freshly painted, is marked with the name of a man who died, his outfit and the date and place of death. The women of the Auxiliary unit visit this miniature French cemetery and place wreaths upon the crosses. At the conclusion of the Legion official Memorial Day program which is given in the main cemetery, sixty-six little girls, dressed in white, march to the crosses and stand beside them, holding the wreaths as the band plays appropriate music. The post adjutant reads the list of the dead, the chaplain says a prayer, the firing squad renders its salute and as taps is sounded in the distance the girls with bowed heads place the wreaths upon the crosses. The crosses are left standing until Autumn, when they are taken in and repainted for the following Memorial Day." A unique and fitting ceremony.

* * *

LEGIONNAIRE E. C. BORCHARDT, on behalf of Chipilly Post of Chicago, submits another idea for Memorial Day activities of Legion posts. "We have Legionnaires visit the schools before Memorial Day to give talks to the children," writes Mr. Borchardt. "Two years ago I spoke at the school from which I was graduated. I got a real thrill out of the experience, as it revived memories of the days when I sat in

the same assembly hall listening to veterans of the Civil War. These veterans were mostly grandfathers of school children, and how proud the boys and girls were to acknowledge the relationship, and how envious the others were of them. Today the relationship is even closer, as Legion speakers are brothers and fathers, uncles or cousins of some of the children."

* * *

WHEN Alex M. Stewart of London Post moved to Scotland recently, he made sure that he wouldn't miss any copies of The American Legion Weekly, by sending a twelve-word cablegram to the Circulation Manager. Incidentally, Mr. Stewart's address is one of the longest on the Weekly's subscription lists—Tantallon, Boclair Road, Hillfoot, Dumbartonshire, Scotland.

* * *

THE American Legion emblem has long been the passport to hospitality in the Republic of Panama. Recently when the whole Republic was celebrating the Panama Carnival, an annual event, Panama Canal Post of the Legion further strengthened its bonds of friendship with its Panama neighbors by exhibiting a huge Legion float in the carnival parade. "We got a tremendous hand all along the line of the parade," reports Post Adjutant F. T. Mayo. "Incidentally," added Mr. Mayo, "we had thirty new members at our latest meeting."

* * *

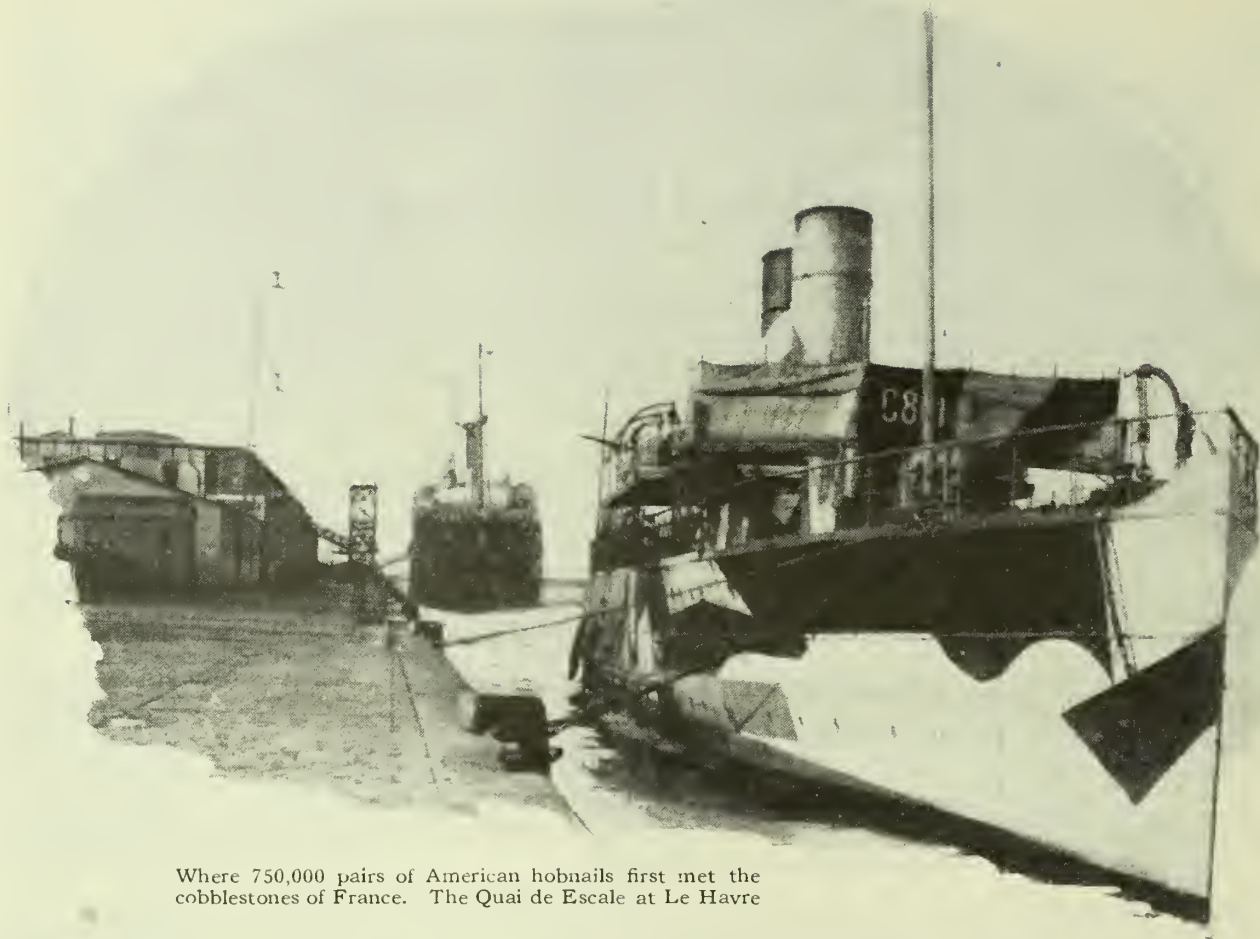
CARL HESLER, Commander of Square Post of Chicago, submits in the how-to-get-them-to-meetings contest a small calendar which is mailed to all his post members before the first day of each month. On this calendar the events which the post has scheduled for the month are inserted in the places of the numerals of the days of the month on which they take place. Kept on a desk or carried in a pocket, the calendar is a reminder to every member of not only regular meeting nights but also of such special events as dances, post radio programs, executive committee meetings and so on.

* * *

THREE bills, all of them providing just rights for disabled service men or dependents of deceased service men, are being held up in Congress. Will you ask Congress to adopt them? Read John Thomas Taylor's statement on page 10.

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Where 750,000 pairs of American hobnails first met the cobblestones of France. The Quai de Escale at Le Havre

THE time is coming, within a little more than eighteen months from the moment in which these words are being written, when a host of former American soldiers of the World War, certainly many thousands in number, will be crowding upon the piers of the transatlantic steamship lines and going aboard vessels bound for France. For most of them, perhaps, it will not be the first trip across the Atlantic.

But the majority of those who have made it before will be approximately ten years older than they were on that previous occasion, they will be dressed in the garb of business and professional men instead of the olive drab uniforms of the United States Army, and they will be carrying leather suit cases and bags in their hands instead of rifles and packs containing Equipment C upon their backs.

A good many will doubtless be accompanied by their wives and some by their children and among them will be not a few who failed to make the big excursion in 1917 or 1918, but who, having served faithfully in the host which did not get across, are anxious to see the France of which they heard so much in those years and to do it in company with a great many overseas comrades during the annual convention of The American Legion at Paris in 1927.

Of those who were in France through all or a part of the momentous twelve

Coming Back to Le Havre

By JOSEPH MILLS
HANSON

months which preceded the Armistice, a goodly proportion are undoubtedly going to desire something more than attendance upon the Paris convention, the enjoyment of the sights of the French metropolis and a visit to some of the old battlefields. They will have made a long, long trip, one carefully planned and eagerly anticipated during many months, and, once more in France, they are going to desire, perhaps more than anything else, to revisit the places which they themselves knew intimately during the period of the great conflict; the old bil-

let villages or training areas or the scenes of the manifold activities of the S. O. S. They are going to wish to see how the country looks now that the war is long past, to step again into the village church or the corner *epicerie* where they used to buy *fromage* or *gateaux*, to drink *un demi* at one of the tables in front of the old café and, above all, to shake hands and chat again in fragmentary French with the men and women and the chil-

dren, now grown, whom they knew a decade ago, if these are still alive and inhabiting the old precincts.

About a year ago it was my privilege to tell to Legionnaires through the Weekly something of the present-day

aspect of a number of the places in the interior of France, from the vicinity of Tours to that of Toul, which were important centers of American activity during our year of participation in the war. To thousands and hundreds of thousands of American soldiers those places were familiar; to other hundreds of thousands they may



A glimpse of the sidelines at the Fourth of July baseball game at Le Havre in 1918

have been unknown, except by reputation. But perhaps an equal number were quite as intimately acquainted with another group of places of which no word was said in those articles—the old Base Ports. Therefore, having in mind generally the interest of former service men in those centers which were once populous with American soldiers, and particularly the interest of those among them who will wish to revisit certain of these places at the time of the Legion's Paris convention, I have recently made another journey covering the chief among the former Base Ports. This time the journey was accomplished, not, as a year ago in the interior, with an automobile, but by riding from place to place on the regular railroad trains, stopping at local hotels and going about the various cities on foot, in tram cars or, on rare occasions, in taxicabs. This method was less convenient, undoubtedly, for getting to the widely scattered points of interest, but it is the one, nevertheless, which will probably have to be employed by a majority of the veterans desiring to visit the scenes of their war days next year. In this view of the matter my experiences may have had a more practical value than did those of the previous trip.

As a general rule I may say that during a journey continuing through several weeks I found the French second class passenger coaches, which I used entirely, to be perfectly comfortable, the trains quite frequent between towns, even the smaller ones, and punctual in maintaining their schedules, while the cost of travel, at least as measured in dollars at current rates of exchange, is very much lower per mile than in the United States. Hotel rates, too, at the regular commercial hotels—I do not speak of hotels de luxe, which I did not patronize—are extremely low as compared with the rates of houses of similar

grade in America, the rooms clean and comfortable and the table fare excellent. It would be unusual at the present time to have to pay more than twenty francs per day for a room for one person, including the *petit déjeuner*, at a commercial hotel in the average city, or

lieve these conditions will change in the next year and a half.

On such terms as those indicated, I started out from Paris in the middle of January to accomplish my itinerary. The season was certainly the least favorable time of year for visiting the

Atlantic seaboard of France. Yet in seeing the latter at its worst I reasoned that I would only be duplicating the experience of tens of thousands of doughboys who in 1918 and 1919 had precisely that experience, so that if they go again at any other season they will be virtually certain to find weather conditions and the aspect of the country correspondingly more attractive. Le Havre seemed a logical point at which to begin, since it was the most northerly of the American Base Sections in France and the place at which more than 700,000 of our soldiers, having been landed from the transatlantic voyage in Brit-

ish ports, notably Liverpool, and put across the Channel in small transports, first set foot upon the soil of France, sojourning for a few days in the British rest camps about the city before being forwarded by rail to training areas or other places in the interior.

Arriving from Paris on a passenger train, I entered Le Havre from another quarter than I had done on my only previous visit. But once I found myself in this city of 160,000 people, which was formerly the center of Base Section Number 4, A. E. F., it looked very much as it looked eight years ago. With my regiment I had landed early on a January morning of 1918 at a



Incoming Yanks, just off the transports at Le Havre, always got plenty of low-down on the war from the Tommies .

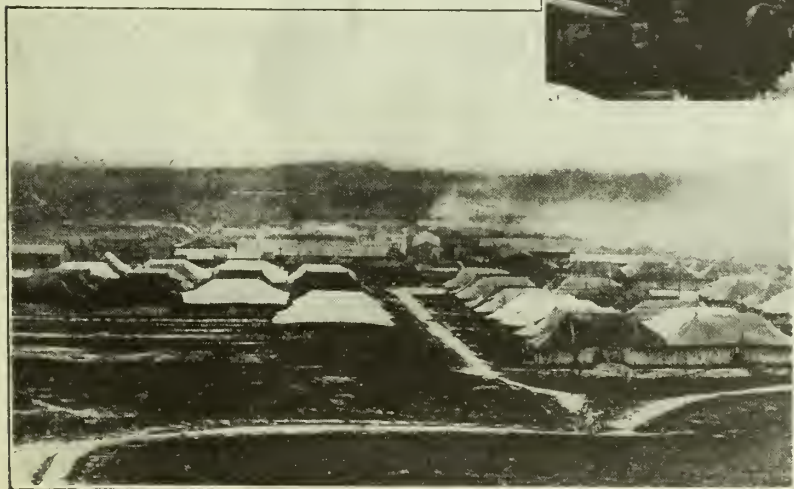
more than fifteen francs each for luncheon and dinner, including the price of a bottle of ordinary wine at each meal. That is to say, fifty francs, or about two dollars per day, at present exchange, will ordinarily cover hotel expense, and frequently the cost will be less; in the largest cities sometimes a little more. These general remarks in regard to conditions of travel are made in the belief that they may be of interest to those who are contemplating a trip to France in 1927, and to indicate that they will be able, if so disposed, to do their journeying in France itself on a very reasonable cost basis. There is no reason to be-

"The things I once have seen, I now can see no more." Where American soldiers marched from the transports at Le Havre in 1918, now are seen the civilian tourists of the world, hurrying from luxurious liners on their way to Paris



The British "rest camp" at Le Havre through which more than one quarter of the A. E. F. passed on its way to the front. Why it was called a "rest camp," no doughboy ever did know. Today its site is as dreary and empty as a desert

dock of one of the inner basins from a little old Belgian cross-Channel ferryboat which had brought us over from Southampton. Through streets which were rather deserted, though wide and well made, our column marched out eastward past the long rows of docks lined with shipping, every man of (Continued on page 14)



Pennsylvania Looks To Next October

By MARQUIS JAMES

THE job of C. Wilson Fry is claim adjuster for the Lehigh Valley Railroad, work that gives him practice at reducing tangled situations to the simplest terms. Just now as a sideline Mr. Fry is applying his professional talents to the problem of Legion membership. This is nothing new. In the suburb of Fox Chase, where Mr. Fry lives in the north part of Philadelphia, you cannot find an ex-service man who is not a member of The American Legion. Not one. That is the work of Mr. Fry, and that is the reason he was the unanimous choice for chairman of the Philadelphia County Committee, which as host to the coming National Convention is faced by the heaviest responsibilities in its history. The county seat of Philadelphia County is Philadelphia.

Simplicity is the keynote of Mr. Fry's approach to the vet on the outside of the organization. Eventually—why not now. "Nine out of ten veterans of the World War will join the Legion before they die. If Legion membership is a

The queen and her attendants in the trade show which was a feature of the membership campaign of George A. Amole Post, Pottstown, Pennsylvania



good thing eventually, it is a good thing now. It improves with age." That is the clincher of Mr. Fry's selling talk. That will be the meat in the cocoanut of his campaign to Legionize Philadelphia—a campaign which will be under way by the time this is read. Legion membership is a high privilege, which pays handsome dividends. Fry tells why and convinces most of those he talks to.

Pennsylvania is full of Frys, and that is one of the reasons it is going to get its 68,000 members this year, which is the Keystone State's quota in National Commander McQuigg's cam-

paigned to bring the Legion up to a round million by the thirty-first day of August next. Last year there were 51,600 Legionnaires in Pennsylvania. The last week in March, when this article was written, the paid-up membership for 1926 had reached 37,000 and the remittances were rolling into the office of Department Adjutant James J. Deighan at the rate of four hundred a day. This was the sanguine situation before the most intensive membership efforts in the State had been launched.

Reflect on this record in the light of Pennsylvania's especially difficult position. Comparisons are always dangerous, but it is safe to say that no other department this year is confronted by a tougher membership problem than Pennsylvania. The longest and costliest coal strike in the history of the industry has been but lately ended. For six months hundreds of mines and thousands of miners in the richest anthracite field in the world were idle. Most of the people were hard run for money. Not only the miners, (Continued on page 12)



When the big anthracite coal strike ended, confidence that the Pennsylvania Department would reach its 1926 membership goal was redoubled. The photograph shows the first work of reopening one of the mines near Scranton

WHAT has your post done to provide homes and care for the dependent children of your deceased or disabled comrades? What share have you had in insuring a continuation of the Legion's rehabilitation program, the maintenance of which has procured for disabled veterans in your community thousands of dollars in compensation and medical care?

On the post rosters at state and national headquarters is there written the record of your post's share in The American Legion Endowment Fund? Or is there merely a blank space after your post's name?

As this is written, more than \$4,400,000 is in the Endowment Fund. It is the result of the efforts of 5,900 of the 10,200 active posts of the Legion. Fifty-eight percent of the posts in the country and possessions of the United States have raised this money. More than 4,000 posts have contributed nothing.

The successful completion of the fund depends upon these 4,000 posts. And upon the successful completion of the fund depends the health, happiness and in some cases the very lives of disabled veterans and little children.

To each post that has not contributed to the fund, the Endowment Division has written, requesting that steps be taken to provide its quota at an early date. The response has been gratifying. New York, where less than fifty percent of the posts have participated, organized twenty-four new campaigns during March. In the same month New York sent in \$120,000, boosting its total contributions to almost \$700,000. Williamson, New York, set up a record to shoot at. With a post of forty-six members in a town of 650 persons, 734 subscriptions totaling \$2,459 were obtained for the fund. Williamson's quota was \$600. The Williamson Legionnaires had no outside assistance. Williamson has shown that it is just as easy to put on a successful campaign for the Endowment Fund today as it was a year ago. "Any post can do as well," declares Commander George Stevenson.

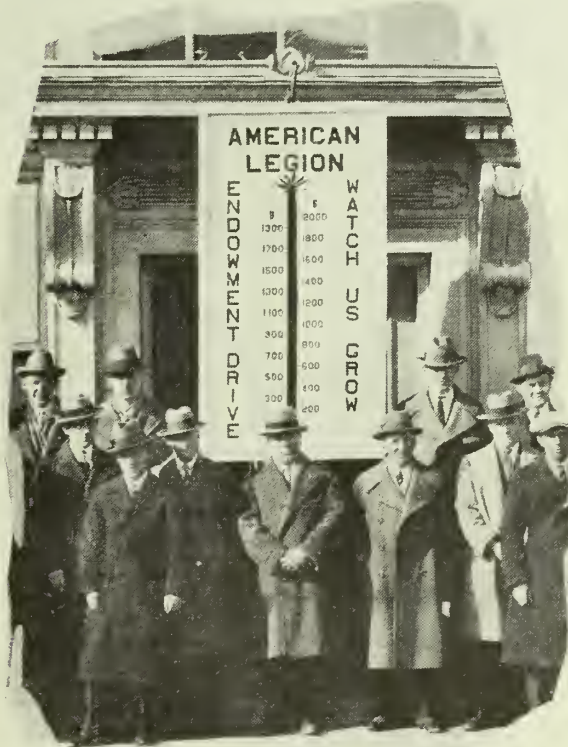
"Here's how we did it," added Mr. Stevenson. "We prepared our people for what was coming with appealing articles on the Endowment Fund published in each issue of our weekly paper, prior to the opening of our drive. The publisher backed this up with strong editorial comment.

"Merchants, ministers and other influential men of the town were invited by letter, with return card attached, to a luncheon held two weeks

This Is Addressed to 4,000 Posts

By PHILIP STAPP

Director of the Endowment Division,
National Headquarters



Williamson (New York) Post, in a town of 650 persons, raised \$2,459 for the Endowment Fund, four times the town's quota, pushing the top out of the thermometer that registered in dollars and setting up a record for 4,000 other posts to shoot at

before the drive. About one hundred attended. Each man paid for his plate. There was practically no expense to the post. Members of our post addressed this meeting, carefully outlining the need and purpose of the Endowment Fund from both the local and national viewpoint. A local minister summed up our arguments with a stirring appeal. No funds were solicited at this meeting but it proved our best publicity stunt.

"The town was thoroughly covered with posters and window cards. Personal letters inclosing the Endowment Fund booklets were sent to the ministers and to the heads of every religious, fraternal and civic organization. The first and second Sundays preceding the drive each minister devoted a part of his Sunday morning time to explaining the need for the fund and urging the congregation to give to the limit. Members of the post spoke in each school room in the township and at the local

movie theatre during the week preceding the drive. A mimeographed letter of appeal inclosing the Endowment Fund booklet, was mailed to the head of each family in the township three days before the campaign started. We all talked Endowment Fund to every person we could interest for two weeks before making our

solicitation for funds. This personal effort was effective.

"The town and rural districts of the township were divided into twenty-five sections. Each was assigned to a Legionnaire who was responsible for that section. In this way no one was skipped and no one solicited twice. No contribution was for more than \$25. Subscriptions as small as twenty-five cents were received from the school children. The post headed the contributions with a subscription from each of the forty-six members, a total of \$312.50.

"On the main business corner of the town we erected a large thermometer. For degrees the thermometer had \$100 units, with \$2,000 as the 'boiling point.' On one side of the thermometer bulb was the legend, 'Endowment Drive' and on the other the slogan, 'Watch us grow.' Our only trouble was that we did not make the thermometer large enough. The results blew the top clear out of it. It is our opinion that the Endowment Fund campaign has created more good will for the Legion than anything we have undertaken in Williamson."

Rochester, New York, is the latest of the big towns to complete its drive. It subscribed \$83,000, remitting \$8,000 in excess of its quota.

Pennsylvania is close to the half million mark. With thirty

campaigns now in progress, the Keystone Legionnaires open a state-wide drive in May for the balance of its \$800,000 quota. New campaigns have been organized in a score of Ohio cities and towns. Cleveland, the home of National Commander McQuigg, is starting after its \$125,000 quota now. Newton D. Baker heads the campaign committee as honorary chairman.

Minnesota, Wisconsin, California and Iowa are the latest additions to the list of States oversubscribing their Endowment quotas.

While the Legion posts of the forty-eight States have been raising and preparing to raise their contributions to the Endowment Fund, the Legionnaires located in outlying departments and posts have made exceptional showings. It was recognized when the Endowment Fund campaign started that the problems of the outlying posts were somewhat different from those in the

(Continued on page 16)



Part of the summer class in citizenship which gathered about the dining room table of its teacher, Legionnaire A. J. Toupin of Moxee City, Washington. Mr. Toupin's class was the nucleus of a larger group which during the winter studied for citizenship in classes sponsored by the Legion and the Knights of Columbus of Moxee City

A Round Table of Americanism

NO matter how frugal, industrious, law-abiding and generally desirable they are as individuals, it is not good for a community to have in or around it a large group of un-Americanized aliens who show no signs of becoming citizens. Inevitably, it tends to dilute the Americanism of a community.

The Legion post in Moxee City, Washington—Henry Remmerden Post No. 162—felt that way about it. So did the Knights of Columbus of Moxee City. And together they tackled the problem.

Here is a farming community, the town itself with 300 population. In the community are two distinct foreign elements: French Canadian to the east, and Holland Dutch to the west. Both groups sent their children to the public schools, and urged them to become regular Americans. Many of these aliens are old settlers in Moxee City—but, because of the handicaps of language and customs, they did not themselves become citizens.

There had been talk in the Legion post about the need for helping their foreign-born neighbors to become more genuinely American. There had been talk along the same lines, it seems, in the Knights of Columbus meetings. Finally some of the men who belong to both organizations suggested that here was an opportunity for the two outfits to work together for the good of the community, by actually supplying the push which had hitherto been lacking.

So the Knights and the Legion planned it out. The Knights furnished the hall free for the classes in citizenship—classes had been decided on as the one means to give all of the foreign-born folks a chance to learn the English language, and to learn what our government is.

By ARTHUR VAN
VLISINGEN, JR.

Besides supplying the hall, the Knights of Columbus put fifteen dollars cash in the jackpot, to take care of their share of any expenses which might accrue. And they put in charge of one of the classes one of their members, D. J. Regimbal.

The Legion also put up fifteen dollars, and supplied a teacher, Arthur J. Toupin, commander of the post for its first three years. Toupin was not a teacher by vocation; but he felt that the work was sufficiently important so that someone should take charge and put into it everything he could.

Because the foreigners at Moxee City lived in peace and harmony, with the French on one side, the Dutch on the other, and the little town in between, no one had really urged them to citizenship. They even took an interest in community affairs, and contributed to them when the occasion arose.

But the Legion and the Knights of Columbus let it be known that they were going to provide instruction in English and other matters that lead to citizenship. And so the school started.

There were three classes organized then: the primary class, taught by Legionnaire Toupin; the intermediate class, under Knight Regimbal; and the advanced class under Superintendent of Schools C. V. Barker, who also functioned as overseer of the citizenship school. Barker is neither a Legionnaire nor a Knight.

The classes lasted until about the first of May, at which time the farming community becomes a bit too busy

for much indulgence in self-education—though all class activities did not terminate them, as will be told a little further along.

The school enrolled about forty pupils at the outset, perhaps one-third of them women. The classes gradually gathered members, like rolling snowballs gather snow, so that the membership was somewhat larger by the end of the season. Classes were held each Monday evening.

Of the forty, just fifteen could not read or write any language. Toupin took these as his primary class—and a good job he did of it.

The intermediate class is composed of those who can read or write some other language, but not English. Regimbal had fifteen persons in this class, from the start. He did not have to start as close to the fundamentals as did Toupin. And with a class eighty-five percent Canadian French—this was the percentage throughout the school—it was fairly easy to keep the group running along smoothly as a class instead of as individuals in different stages of advancement.

Those who could read and write but who were not citizens were members of the advanced class taught by Superintendent of Schools Barker. Here, you see, was a job of straight teaching to pupils who differed from those in the public schools only in age, and the fact that most of them—as is true of the other classes also—were married, many of them having children in the grade and high schools.

Practically every student has taken out his or her first citizenship papers. After the class term expired in May, a smaller class—composed of those pupils who had the time and the desire to continue studying through the summer—was organized by the Legion.

A PERSONAL PAGE

by Frederick Palmer

Two items which warn us that vigilance must never cease. Harry Danziger, czar of go-betweens, is charged with collusion with dishonest inspectors in extorting altogether a million dollars in hush money from fraudulent milk dealers. Dr. Harris, New York health commissioner, estimates that 1,200,000 quarts of the city's daily supply of milk has been watered. No graft could be more heinous, robbing babies of their food, killing babies.

Keeping on Guard

Item two. Judge George W. English of the Federal Court of the Eastern District of Illinois, a man chosen to give justice to all before the law, and to sit high as an honored example of probity, is charged with cheaply and corruptly betraying his trust. Upon hearing the evidence the House of Representatives, without party lines, voted for impeachment proceedings against him. That is a distinction which he shares with only six other judges in our history. Now he faces trial in the Senate.

Item one. Church membership of the United States increased 800,000 in 1925. Item two. The state campaign against diphtheria, the deadliest disease of children of from two to five years, has shown a drop in the death rate in Rochester, New York, from 18.8 in 1920 to 4.9 in 1925, and in Syracuse from 9.0 in '24 to 2.6 in '25. New Haven, Connecticut, where a local campaign has been under way, has a death rate of 1.7 against 11.2 for the rest of Connecticut. Doctors and nurses on the white side against watered milk on the black side.

Something to Cheer Us

Item three. Adult Americans, equal to twice the number of registered college students, are taking some kind of an educational course in addition to their daily work. There are 150,000 taking university extension courses; more than 1,000,000 in night schools; 1,500,000 in commercial correspondence courses; not to mention welfare societies' and workers' schools and the Legion's Americanization schools. In Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Portland, Oregon, six percent of the population are in night schools. In Oklahoma the Legion is conducting "moonlight schools" for the state's five thousand illiterates as its part in the campaign to abolish all illiteracy in the nation by 1930.

Always veterans may wonder if they won what they fought for. Twenty-five years ago our soldiers were being parboiled in the rainy season and roasted in the dry season as they beat the jungle against sniping guerillas to suppress the Philippine rebellion. This

Our Islands of Trouble

as the first step to establish order so we could do the natives the favor of teaching them how to govern themselves.

Then the islands were infested with smallpox and other scourges, the native who could read and write was rare, sanitation was primitive and the natives had no say in how they were governed by slothful, backward, corrupt Spanish autocrats. We brought sanitation, conquered the scourges, built roads and schools. We extended self-government until every Filipino village, town and province rules itself and the Filipino Congress is all but independent. This is the practical result of the lives, effort

and money we have spent in what Moorfield Storey in his recent book pictures as our outrageous and violent conduct and policy.

The native Congress is at deadlock with Governor General Leonard Wood, who is helpless against mismanagement and corruption. The Congress demands more and more when it seems the natives have not yet grown up to what they have. Native Leader Quezon goes on junketing tours in his private car with more display than the Presidents of the United States, France or Germany, as he agitates for complete independence and even hints at force to expel us from the islands. When asked how the islands would defend themselves, without our protection, his reported answer is that this can be left to the League of Nations.

The time is near when we must either decide that the natives are sufficiently grown up to be completely weaned or that they are not sufficiently grown up to exercise the powers they have. Either we must get out and get out completely or, if we stay, the Jones law must be amended so that General Wood will have more authority. To make the issue one of partisan politics at home will only further confuse the issue. All thinking men in the islands, American and native, seem to agree that the present uncertainty is worse than either kind of certainty.

Economic development and all progress wait on a definite policy. Worthless jungle in the island of Mindanao might be growing rubber just as well as neighboring British colonies whose product goes to the British monopoly which sets the price for the tires of our cars. The Moros, who inhabit Mindanao, do not want Philippine Independence. They hate Quezon's Tagals who would outvote them and oppress them. The Filipino Congress has made too much of a mess of its finances to back state-aided rubber growing. Private capital will not clear the jungle and set out trees on large or small plantations when it has no idea what kind of government it will be under when the trees begin producing.

There are a lot of us Americans; 117,000,000 today, according to official figures; and there will be 125,000,000 in 1930. Owing to the lower birthrate and the restriction of immigration we are not increasing as fast as we were.

Grow, But Grow Right

We want to increase, but in the right way. There cannot be enough Americans of the right kind, but easily too many of the wrong kind. Quality, not quantity, is our concern.

Senator Borah, so contrary, was once for the cancellation of all the allied war debts; now he is against the debt settlements as too liberal. His continual lecturing of first one European country and then another is not to Europeans, as it is to us, "just Borah talking," just Borah exercising his brilliant mind and fluent tongue. To them he is Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate. They think he speaks for America officially. He sows bitterness. War springs from irritation nursed into hate; and one day Borah, peace champion, may have the responsibility of having been a war maker.

Borah As a War Maker

EDITORIAL

FOR God and country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes: To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate one hundred percent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.—Preamble to Constitution of The American Legion.

What Does Europe Think of Us?

OF ALL the Americans who have been privileged to interpret for their countrymen the thoughts and actions of Europe, Frank H. Simonds is possibly the man who reflects most accurately European opinion centering in Paris. Even when he has made it plain that he personally disagreed with the sentiment shared alike by official European spokesmen and the European man in the street, Mr. Simonds has repeatedly recorded that sentiment with a faithful regard for truth, manifesting a painstaking impartiality that has recommended him highly as an observer and recorder of important events and developments. Ordinarily Mr. Simonds has been extremely sympathetic toward the European viewpoint in the articles he has written for American consumption.

Mr. Simonds in the last week of March sent to the United States from Paris a dispatch, published simultaneously in scores of American newspapers, which must have surprised many Americans who have not had the opportunity of learning fully the changes which have taken place in the European attitude toward the United States. Mr. Simonds wrote:

"The mass of Europeans without regard to nationality believe that America remained neutral during the war just as long as she was able to sell munitions and supplies to the allies and obtain from them money or promises to pay. When, however, the war reached a point where it seemed likely that Germany might win, then to save the sums we had lent to the Allies we entered. Our coming into the

war was no more nor less than a business transaction to save our investments."

If we assume Mr. Simonds is correct, the enormous possibilities for evil in the vicious circle of European misunderstanding may be envisioned. With popular feeling abroad proceeding from an utter misconception of the part played by the United States in trying to save Europe, first in the role of peacemaker from the outside and later in the role of peacemaker from the inside, what is the hope that Europe will judge fairly whatever additional efforts we may make? And Mr. Simonds adds:

"A whole new generation is coming on the field in Europe simply saturated with the conviction that its present miseries are largely due to the policies and purposes of a rich, powerful and remorseless America, which exploited Europe in war and is now continuing to exploit it in the miseries of post-war time. We are accumulating a balance of dislike, distrust and even positive hatred which it is a little appalling to consider."

Is there a basis upon which the United States by further efforts to exert its good influences among the discordant elements of Europe may hope to turn the tide of sentiment now so strongly against it? Mr. Simonds thinks there is not. He refers to the legend that Europe is still eager to welcome us back, that it is waiting for our co-operation to make the League of Nations a final success and is waiting for our aid to achieve disarmament, and he says of this legend:

"Nothing could, in my judgment, be less accurate. Europe does not want anything from the United States at this moment but money, and it resents the fact that to obtain the money it has to have it has to seem to invite our participation in what it regards as its own affairs."

What Mr. Simonds has written is not pleasant reading to Americans. But it is enlightening, if chilling, and certainly the United States as a whole ought to know the facts if they are as Mr. Simonds has given them. If his picture is overdrawn, there is need of a more accurate picture. The need is for the truth. Painful as it may be, the United States can stand it.

Have You Written to Your Congressman and Senators?

Congress has been in session nearly five months. During this period our National Legislative Committee at Washington has worked unceasingly to carry out the legislative mandates of the Omaha Convention. Legislation has been prepared, introduced, argued, defended, and finally three major bills have been reported to bring relief to our disabled buddies and the mothers of those who sleep over there.

These are the Johnson Bill, H. R. 10240, to amend the World War Veterans' Act; the Fitzgerald Bill, H. R. 4548, to retire the Disabled Emergency Army Officers; and the Green Bill, H. R. 10277, to provide adjusted compensation benefits to the dependent mothers of the men killed in action.

Congress plans to adjourn in a few weeks. These bills are in danger.

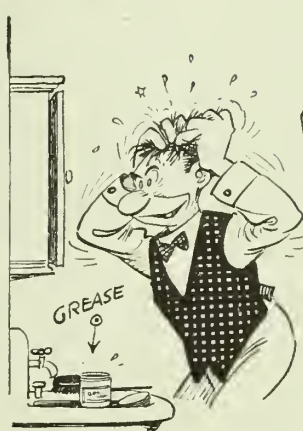
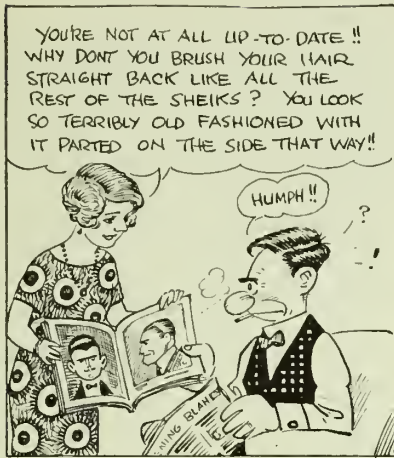
Write your Congressman and Senators immediately, telling them you look to them to do their part in seeing that Congress does not adjourn without enacting these necessary and just relief measures into law.



Vice-Chairman,
National Legislative Committee

The Sheik That Failed

By Wallgren



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Pennsylvania Looks To Next October

(Continued from page 6)

but the merchants and all business men who depended on the miners' trade for existence. This rich region north of Philadelphia along the Schuylkill and Lehigh Valleys, covering four counties, would almost seem, by practical calculations, to be out of the picture.

Last year there were five thousand Legionnaires in the anthracite fields. Most of them made their living under the ground and all of them in one way or another were dependent upon the prosperity of the mines. Eight weeks ago there were not five hundred paid up Legion members in those four counties. There are two thousand now and those miner-Legionnaires are working tooth and nail to equal their last year's membership record. If they succeed it will be a remarkable feat. But they take pride in their Legion membership up there. When a man will go without a new pair of shoes so he can pay his Legion dues, that means something. When whole posts will make special plans for financing renewals by a deferred payment plan, a quarter this week and a quarter the next, that means something. What some of us spend on cigarettes in a week, serves to put a post on its feet in the coal country.

James Kilpatrick, Commander of the Albert H. Crane Post at Carbondale, the heart of the anthracite belt, has remitted for sixty-eight members for 1926. Last year his post had twenty-four members. Commander Adams of the Girardville post is over the top with forty-nine members against forty-three for 1925. Commander Homer D. Sarge of Pine Grove has eighty-seven names on his 1926 roster. Last year his post had sixty-seven. The Gewehr Shubick Post at Coaldale, Commander Melley, and the James Steele Post at Orwigsburg, Commander Zulick, also have passed their last year's marks and are still going. That is the kind of post leadership that makes a great Legion. If Kilpatrick, Adams, Melley, Sarge and Zulick can put their posts over the line what excuse is there for any other post commander in the Legion? Someone should award a prize for the best answer.

The splendid efforts of the boys in the hard coal fields are proving an incentive to Legion effort elsewhere in the State. The soft coal miners were not on strike, but Pennsylvania's soft coal fields in the western part of the State were not especially prosperous during the strike, because bituminous coal could be shipped from the West Virginia fields more cheaply than from Pennsylvania. Yet Commander Ray Crago of Freeberg Post in Houtzdale, in the soft coal field, has finished his membership effort for 1926 unless some other service men should come to town. He has signed up 220 men, which leaves no single veteran outside the pale in his town. Last year the post had 131 members. The population of Houtzdale is 1,504.

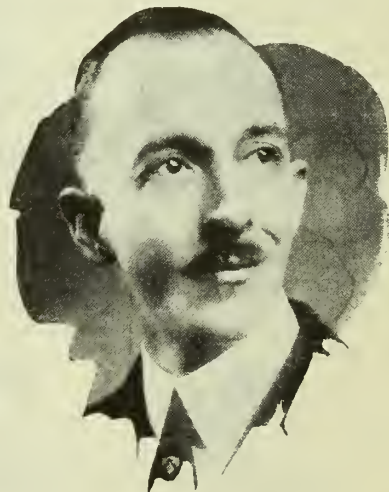
Williamsport is in the north central part of the State—comparatively thinly populated lumbering region of wooded hills. The Garrett Cockran Post there had been slipping in membership for three years. Last year it was down to 306. In February National Com-

mander McQuigg and Department Commander Crumrine came to town. There was a banquet and a big meeting. Williamsport now boasts 445 Legionnaires and Post Commander Carl Herdic reports he isn't through by a long shot. Johnstown, where the big flood was years ago, has always been strong Legion territory, but this year it is stronger than ever—973 members as against 897 in 1925.

George A. Amole Post of Pottstown, which had steadily decreased in membership from 1921 to 1925, found itself on the upgrade toward its 1921 mark after it ran a trade show that brought favorable comment from merchants, manufacturers and townspeople. The financial returns on the show, which it is planned to make an annual affair, were not large, but the foundations were laid for a better show next year, and the good will built up in the community had the immediate effect of swelling the membership of the post.

This recital could be continued. Good posts continue to perform and posts which have dropped in the membership standing in other years are coming back. Take Harrisburg, the capital. The post there had 927 members in 1923. It tapered down to 310 in 1925. It has 264 now, but is showing activity which pleases the membership tellers at state headquarters. Big cities are always hard nuts to crack. In Pittsburgh are thirty-four posts. Last year the total membership was 4,857. The present membership is 3,129, but the big effort has not started. Charles G. Lane, chairman of Allegheny County, is planning a drive for 10,000 members, and promises to take so many of them to Philadelphia in October that visitors from Nebraska will think they have come to Pittsburgh by mistake.

Which, naturally, brings us down to Philadelphia, where the good people tell inquisitive callers that they are going to give the Legion the biggest and best



C. Wilson Fry is Philadelphia's greatest go-getter in the matter of Legion membership. Largely through his efforts, everybody eligible to Legion membership in Fox Chase, the suburb he lives in, is signed up for 1926, and Mr. Fry is handling the job of making the whole of Philadelphia County approximate that record

National Convention ever, barring none. Philadelphia County had 7,129 Legionnaires last year. It has 4,704 paid 1926 members on the books now. It is going to get 10,000 at least and as many more as possible. That is the goal Chairman Fry has set. The concerted effort is just starting.

The effort will start with thorough preparation and more aces to draw to than careful players ordinarily find in a deck of cards. In Philadelphia there are fifty-three posts. There is a type of post appealing to every type of Legionnaire throughout the city. There is a post of Marines, none but leather-necks need apply. There is a post of old salts of the Regular Navy. There are two posts of men of Polish extraction, and one of them, the Boleslaw-Growchowski Post is making Mr. Fry's work easier than it might have been. Already it has more members than it had all last year. There is the Irving D. and Fred S. Clair Post, a unit of professional men—lawyers and doctors and such—which in 1925 had twenty-five members eligible to give the countersign. At this writing it has sixty-two and intends to double the score.

"Eventually you will join The American Legion," says Mr. Fry. "Why not now?"

There is the Frankford Post, in the residential section of that name, which has a fine selling point in its clubhouse and its activities. The post home is in all respects a club. With a membership of 500 (1925) it turns out an average of three hundred men at every meeting, and an average of seventy men a night take advantage of the recreational features of the clubhouse. The club has a baseball team, a rifle team, a bowling team, tennis team, pool and billiard teams. Every Thanksgiving it has a football game between the Army and Navy members. It runs a Boy Scout troop, has a drum corps which has been twice State champion and thrice county champion. It gives theatricals and dances. It publishes a post monthly magazine which is self-sustaining. In the clubhouse is a library of 2,500 volumes. Commander William D. Tyson promises an increase of one hundred members for the post this year.

What resident of Frankford would not profit by membership in a post like that, and what other post would not profit by copying some of its ideas?

Philadelphia can boast of one of the most active colored Legion units in the country—the George T. Cornish Post. The commander is Evan L. Norman, an old Tenth cavalryman. This post has been a leader in boys' work for which it has won city-wide recognition.

Attendants at national conventions would not feel at home without seeing the parading files of Army nurses with the big PENNSYLVANIA ribbons across their blouses. Helen Fairchild Nurses' Post has sent a delegation to every national meeting and next year when the convention is in Paris it will have the biggest representation yet. The Paris savings club has seventy-three members now. A talk with Miss Anna L. Hawkins, the post commander, is apt to make a mere male Legionnaire feel just a little bit lazy and neglectful of his opportunities. Certainly if a few of the rapidly-becoming-

unnecessary sex would comb their fields of prospects as assiduously as Miss Anna has Commander McQuigg would get his million so quickly it would make his head swim. Army nurses, after all, were not so numerous in the late war as condiment cans. Helen Fairchild Post reaches out all over the world for prospects, and lands them. There are members in Brazil, in China, Cuba and some twenty States. The invasion of foreign territory continues. Commander Hawkins has promised five hundred members for 1926, a gain of 153 over last year. She expects to go (by courtesy of the post office department) as far away as Peru to get some of them.

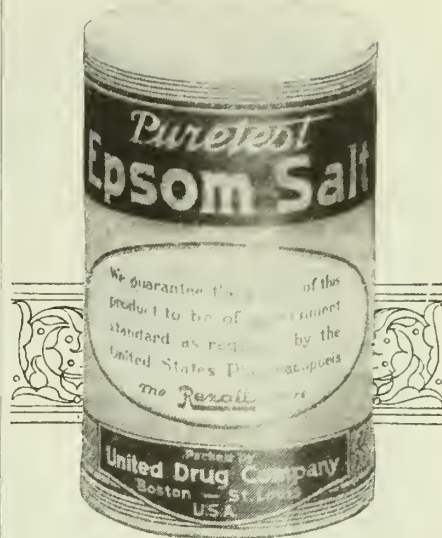
If Helen Fairchild Post can do that—

What will the Tioga Post do? (The question comes from an enthusiastic Tiogan who overheard me talking to Miss Hawkins). Tioga Post has a clubhouse in a residential district. It has made itself solid with the community, particularly the business men. One of its strong boosters and backers is Atwater Kent, the radio manufacturer. Another is Edward G. Budd of the Budd Manufacturing Company, builders of automobile bodies, wheels, etc. It promises to double its membership, which last year was 225. For a post which can impress such penetrating calculators as the Messrs. Kent and Budd, the promise does not seem an extravagant one.

Germantown is a corporate part of Philadelphia, but it maintains much of its old individuality. The Henry H. Houston 2d Post of Germantown is the second largest in the State. It had 831 members last year and is going out for more than a thousand in the present drive. This post has been richly endowed by Samuel F. Houston, a banker, and father of the post's namesake who was killed fighting with the Twenty-eighth Division. It has a handsome clubhouse, and carries on a wide range of activities. It maintains a paid adjutant and specializes in service to veterans, whether Legionnaires or not. The post assisted four thousand veterans to fill out their applications for adjusted compensation, for instance.

Another post with a limited membership field, but which has made the most of every opportunity is the Yeomen F Post, composed of women who served in the Navy. Miss M. Cecilia Geiger already has remitted for more members than the post had last year, namely 141, and expects to sign up every available prospect in Philadelphia. This number perhaps will not exceed 250, but that is the type of effort which Chairman Fry is counting on to make his drive a success.

With live, active, helpful, attractive posts scattered over the expanse of Philadelphia Mr. Fry and his colleagues are going out to put the selling argument to each and every non-member vet in town. They are going to do it by personal contact and interview in as many instances as possible. They are going to show them they are missing something vital by not joining the Legion now. With the "biggest national convention in history" coming off right in his own front yard the Philadelphia veteran who doesn't "belong" will sort of be out of it next fall, won't he?



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Numerous Legionnaire References



Coming Back to Le Havre

(Continued from page 5)

us staring curiously at the passersby and scrutinizing the signs in an unfamiliar language adorning the walls, as we realized that we were in a foreign land and that the people around us were French.

The winter weather of northern France we found abominable then, and it is abominable today. As once more I walked the streets of Le Havre, hunting old landmarks and trying to retrace along the nearer docks the way by which we had started out to our quarters in British Rest Camp No. 2, it seemed almost that it must still be January, 1918, instead of January, 1926. As of old, the pavement was covered with a coating of snow, mud and ice, the clouds overhead still hung low and heavy with unfallen moisture and the forests of masts and steamship funnels and cranes which lend to the port of Le Havre an appearance of such proportions, were still lost in the distance behind chilly curtains of mist.

Other things, to be sure, have changed too greatly to leave one for long under any delusion regarding the passage of time. The most marked changes, in connection with the camps formerly occupied for brief periods by debarking American troops, one does not discover until he visits the spots where these camps stood. But in the city streets themselves, which appeared so empty and quiet in war days except for the soldiers, French, British or American, whose presence characterized every town in France, the scenes are far different. The soldiers, save for a comparatively light sprinkling of French ones, are, of course, vanished. But their places have been filled, and more than filled, by crowds of civilians and women and children who enliven the main avenues and the by-streets with an activity almost rivaling Paris. Along the wide Avenue de la République, running from the Bassin Vauban up past the Gare and almost to the foot of the hills on which stands the residential suburb of Frileuse, I found a market in full progress under the falling snow; scores of little booths sheltered by tents or awnings and containing every imaginable variety of merchandise extended for blocks along the street and around them gravitated a crowd of patrons, chattering cheerfully in spite of the weather and buying everything from shoes to Brussels sprouts.

When one is not urgently pressed by higher authority to hike over slushy roads with or without a pack on his back, he generally does not do it; at any rate, this ex-doughboy does not. So when I went out to visit the sites of the old British rest camps in the eastern and northern outskirts of Le Havre, I am frank to confess that I went in a taxi. I was fortunate in getting for a driver a young man who had himself worn the blue uniform of a French soldier during the war and he was at once interested in the investigation I was making of American "souvenirs" in Le Havre.

We started our cruise among the docks and the basins, whose appearance is more changed from that of seven or eight years ago by the aspect of the ships lying among them than in

any other respect. No longer are the Bassin Vauban and the Bassin de l'Eure occupied by vessels decorated with the fantastic panoply of camouflage paint which used to make Le Havre and other French ports look like the nightmare of a cubist artist. Dressed now in sober white and black, with touches of color only on some of the funnels, the vast shipping of Le Havre is more matter-of-fact and business-like than formerly, though necessarily far less picturesque.

The termination of the war has probably not diminished the tonnage of American goods coming into Le Havre. In fact it was not, during the conflict, one of our greatest ports for the reception of supplies. Only its convenience for the landing of troops coming to Europe by way of England made it an American port in any sense, and it was the number of our soldiers and not the extent of our tonnage debarked there which gave it importance in the functioning of the A. E. F.

But today on the wharves about the central basins, where the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique and other steamship lines operating to North America have their landing places, may be seen much merchandise from the United States, including large numbers of crated American automobiles of half-a-dozen well known makes, ranged in neat tiers awaiting shipment to Paris or other points in the interior.

Moving circuitously among the network of basins but tending gradually eastward, we came presently to the bank of the Seine, here so broad that in the misty weather prevailing at the moment the opposite shore, between Honfleur and Deauville, was invisible. From this point, however, it was possible to see something of the huge new basins which are in leisurely process of construction in the wide estuary of the Seine south of the old ones and which will be so large as to quite dwarf the latter even though these have a water area of about two hundred acres. From here we made our way through some shabby suburbs to the neighborhood of the abattoirs on the Boulevard de Gravelle, where, on a certain flat, vacant expanse of land on which I tried vainly to discern the slightest familiar feature, my guide gave me to understand had once existed large British rest camps which were also used by the Americans. He had been right in assuring me that I would find little familiar in this part of town.

But, going back through the city and up the long, long hill and winding street marked by the tram line which leads to Blaville, it is not so difficult to determine the places where incoming troops formerly billeted in this region. The areas of vacant ground once occupied by barracks are still void between the scattered suburban houses while around some of the latter, sheds and fences built of old boards and sheets of corrugated iron plainly indicate that they were constructed from the debris of the demolished barracks.

In the Place Gambetta, diagonally across from the Municipal Theatre, I saw an American flag hanging over a doorway, denoting the presence there of the United States Consul's office.

Upon entering I was greeted by a pleasant young man wearing an American Legion button in his coat lapel. Today, L. G. Bradford, formerly of the A. E. F., is back in France again as Vice Consul at Le Havre. He is a member of Paris Post. I gathered the information that Le Havre now handles more imports from the United States than any other French port. It seems a pity that nearly all of these imports have to be transported in foreign bottoms, for American ships are as rare today in Le Havre as they are in other European ports. But it has come about that whereas during the war this place received more than one-fourth of the A. E. F. but a comparatively small tonnage of our supplies, it has now taken the palm from such one time champions as St. Nazaire and Bordeaux. And there is another marked difference, also. The freight still goes out to Paris or wherever else it may be consigned in the little 40 Hommes, 8 Chevaux freight cars, as formerly. But nowadays when Americans land at Le Havre, they do not proceed on their journey toward the capital in these conveyances at all. In fact it is very doubtful whether they would be permitted to do so if they wanted to. But I have never heard of any ex-doughboys among the tourists starting a riot at the railway station on account of this deprivation.

BUDDIES IN DISTRESS

Queries aimed at locating service men whose statements are necessary to substantiate compensation claims should be sent to the Legion's National Rehabilitation Committee, 117 Bond Building, Washington, D. C., not to the Weekly. The committee will be glad to assist in finding men after other means have failed, and, if necessary, will advertise through the Weekly. The committee wants to hear from the following:

GILLIAM, Jacob Cowan, Co. L, 33d Inf., formerly of Sedalia, Mo. When discharged gave future address as Elmira, N. Y. Any information concerning the man, dead or alive, will be appreciated, as his mother is in need of assistance through the Government.

STEIN, Louis Albert, formerly fireman 1st cl. U. S. N., enlisted Nov. 20, '17; discharged June 9, '19. Request is made that former buddies remembering this man get in touch with this office.

McPHEE, Harvey E. Buddies who remember this man during service with Co. K, 26th Eng. in France, are asked to get in touch with his father, A. J. McPhee, 520 E. Oak St., Stockton, Calif.

159th Inf., 40th Div., Hdqrs. Co.—particularly Cook for this Company, and other buddies who remember Ben JOHNSON at the time he was in hospital at Nerondes, France, Oct. 1918.

Co. I, 42d Inf., 12th Div.—especially Gustave H. ROSBERG, G. A. HUNTINGTON and DeWolfe L. HOPPER. Comrade Peter J. LAFAR is disabled account of service, and needs supporting affidavits.

Former officers and men of Btty. A, 342d P. A., 89th Div., who remember William H. McNAUL, particularly medical captain of Btty. A, 2d Lt. P. P. BRUSH, Capt. CRUSE, ex-1st Lt. A. K. AMMERMAN, ex-1st Sergt. NEWELL, Sgt. HOLLY, Pvts. Matthew T. FORD and NELSON. Help needed in adjusting compensation claim. Address Mr. McNaul at Star Hotel, Glenwood Springs, Col.

The War Department is holding Liberty Loan Bonds for the following men. Any information relative to the present whereabouts of the ex-service men listed should be sent to this office (417 Bond Building, Washington, D. C.). The address at enlistment is in each case given first and the emergency address second:

Marinus BRONKHORST, Co. I, 27th Inf., 367 S. 15th St., Bethany, Mo.; Adam Bronkhorst (brother), 12 Graaf Floristraat St., Amsterdam, Holland. William BROWN, Co. K, 304th Stevedore, Newport News, Va., 227 Pratt St., Baltimore, Md.; Essie Brown (sister), Claremont, Va. Antonio COSSALTER, 27th Co., 166th Dep. Brig., 2525 First St., Portland, Ore.; no emergency address.



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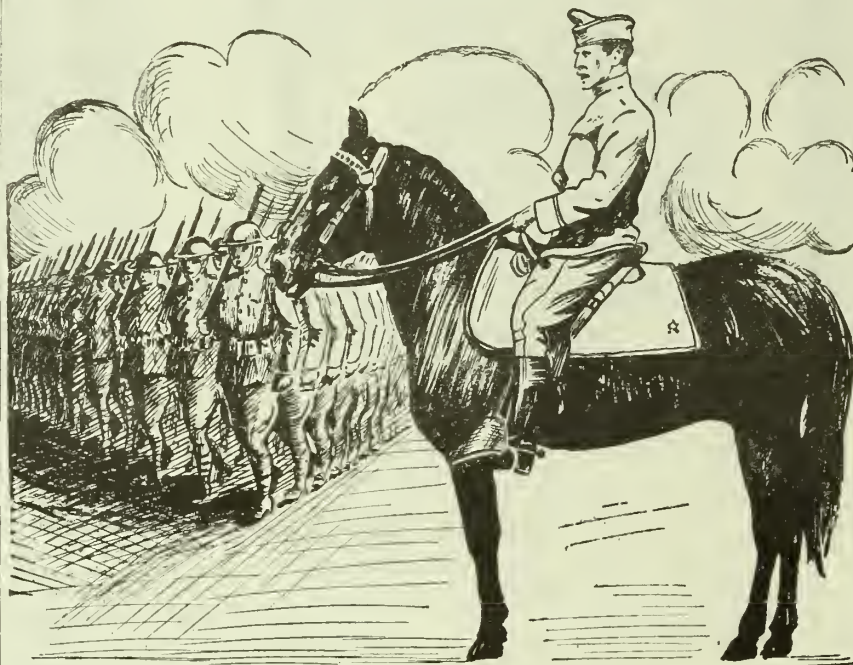
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By HUNTER LIGGETT



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Major-General, U. S. A. Retired
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This Is Addressed to 4,000 Posts

(Continued from page 7)

States. It is doubly inspiring, therefore, to know that the Panama Department is credited with a contribution of \$7,248, the Department of Mexico contributed \$4,718, the Department of Alaska \$2,358, the Department of Hawaii \$728, and additional contributions were as follows: Canada, \$235; Brazil, \$108; Japan, \$100; Argentine, \$100, and China, \$62.

The following table shows the number of posts in each department which have contributed to the Endowment Fund and the number which have not contributed:

State	Posts Contributing	Posts Not Contributing	Status of State Campaign
Alabama	21	78	Incomplete
Arizona	41	0	Over the Top
Arkansas	29	72	Over the Top
California	248	40	Over the Top
Colorado	70	65	Incomplete
Connecticut	71	33	Incomplete
Dist. of Columbia	18	7	Incomplete
Delaware	9	0	Over the Top
Florida	60	15	Over the Top
Georgia	40	88	Incomplete
Idaho	60	19	Over the Top
Illinois	248	388	Incomplete
Indiana	112	172	Incomplete
Iowa	482	151	Over the Top
Kansas	(Raised \$100,000 in 1924)		
Kentucky	44	137	Over the Top
Louisiana	46	22	Incomplete
Maine	70	66	Over the Top
Maryland	15	67	Incomplete
Massachusetts	225	50	Over the Top
Michigan	93	223	Incomplete
Minnesota	360	132	Over the Top
Mississippi	33	58	Incomplete
Missouri	81	114	Incomplete
Montana	51	54	Over the Top
Nebraska	244	48	Over the Top
Nevada	16	0	Over the Top
New Hampshire	68	9	Over the Top
New Jersey	72	177	Incomplete
New Mexico	41	38	Over the Top
New York	445	395	Incomplete
North Carolina	52	113	Incomplete
North Dakota	147	42	Over the Top
Ohio	188	291	Incomplete
Oklahoma	145	134	Over the Top
Oregon	69	29	Incomplete
Pennsylvania	323	253	Incomplete
Rhode Island	26	3	Incomplete
South Carolina	28	37	Incomplete
South Dakota	182	55	Over the Top
Tennessee	48	65	Incomplete
Texas	103	288	Incomplete
Utah	53	11	Over the Top
Vermont	46	40	Over the Top
Virginia	40	56	Over the Top
Washington	90	43	Over the Top
West Virginia	36	33	Incomplete
Wisconsin	249	123	Over the Top
Wyoming	36	23	Over the Top

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Announcements for this department must be received three weeks in advance of the events with which they are concerned.

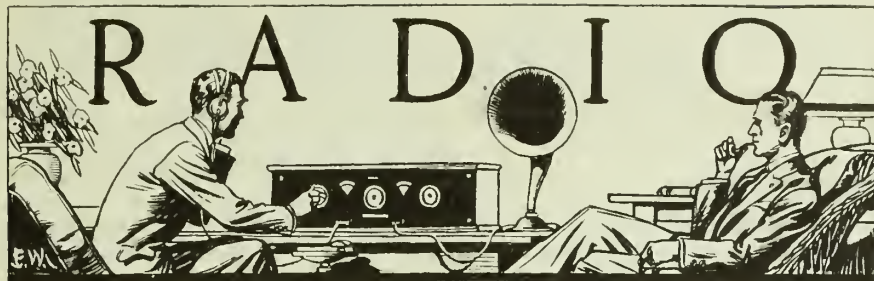
RARITAN ARSENAL ASSN.—Fourth annual reunion at Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, Apr. 24. Address S. H. Chestnut, Sec'y, 1308 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Co. D, 15TH ENG.—Fifth annual reunion at Fort Pitt Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., 6:30 p. m., Apr. 24. Address R. L. Knight, 224 North Rebecca St., E. E., Pittsburgh.

AMB. CO. 30 AND FIELD HOSP. 30—Fifth annual reunion at American House, Boston, Mass., 6:30 p. m., May 8. Address Ambulance Co. 30 Reunion Committee, P. O. Box 4, Boston, Mass.

Co. B, 36TH ENG.—Former members of this outfit interested in proposed reunion during May or June in Chicago, Ill., address Charles Zoeller, 117 West Washington St., Chicago.

370TH AERO SQ.—Former members interested in reunion on July 4, address A. R. Jay, 2710 North Major Ave., Chicago, Ill.



HUGH J. KEARNS POST of Plattsmouth, Nebraska, whose letterhead bears the slogan, "A Live Post—A Live Town", will be host to the First District Convention of The American Legion in Nebraska, on May 20th. The post is living up to its slogan in more ways than one, but we are interested particularly in its radio activities. On Thursday evening, May 6th, Hugh J. Kearns Post will go on the air from the powerful Woodmen of the World Broadcasting Station WOAW (526 meters) at Omaha with a peppy Legion program of music and other entertainment. Not satisfied with a series of bulletins to the posts in its district telling of the convention on May 20th, which convention is said to rival in entertainment and activity the department convention itself, a special invitation will be extended during the radio program to all First District Legionnaires in Nebraska and to all other Legionnaires within hearing distance who might enjoy attending a live Legion meeting. The program will start at 9 p. m. and continue until 10:30 p. m., Central Time.

Too often information covering Legion broadcasting programs is received in this office too late for advance announcement to appear in this department of the Weekly. Attention is therefore again directed to the request in the "On the Air" column that "notices of proposed programs should be sent to the Weekly at least four weeks in advance of the date of broadcasting." This is required as the Weekly goes to press three weeks in advance of its issue date. We are stressing this point right now because of the fact that we missed telling our readers of an exceptionally good program which was broadcast by the Department of Massachusetts from the Shepard Stores Station WNAC at Boston on April 18th, due to receiving advice too late. The program is nevertheless worth telling about, as other posts may want to

follow its plan. To provide funds for Legion welfare work in Massachusetts, the Department Welfare Financing Entertainment Committee arranged for a gala benefit theatrical performance at the Tremont Theatre in Boston. Displaying their usual co-operation and generosity, all of the actors, singers, comedians, vaudevillians, musicians and others of the profession playing in Boston contributed their services to the Legion for this program. Expenses were therefore kept at a minimum and the advance sale of tickets assured a sold-out house with standing room at a premium. The entire program was put on the air from Station WNAC and the same station was used a week prior to the performance to announce the names of all purchasers of blocks of seats and to acknowledge contributions by individuals and firms of candies and other confections which were sold at the performance. While we were unable to publish an advance announcement of the program, without question thousands of Legionnaires enjoyed this program. The Radio Editor would like to hear from the listeners-in. Department Adjutant Dennis H. Haverty reports that since the Omaha convention, when the Legion national radio broadcast program was adopted, Massachusetts posts and the department organization have been on the air twenty times. Preliminary plans are already being laid by the Bay State department officials for the use of a radio broadcasting station on the evening of Armistice Day, 1926.

WE HAVE thus far advice of two additional Legion programs in the early part of May. Somerville (Massachusetts) Post will broadcast a program from Station WNAC (280 meters) on the evening of May 7th. Rice-Ebner Post of Easton, Pennsylvania, will go on the air with an all-Legion program from Station WSAN (229 meters), Allentown, Pennsylvania, on May 11th from 8:15 to 11:30 p. m., Eastern Time.

ON THE AIR

Brief announcements of radio programs to be broadcast by Legion posts will be published in this department. Notices of proposed programs should be sent to the Weekly at least four weeks in advance of date of broadcasting. Be sure to give the wave length.

CASTLE WILLIAMS POST, Decatur, Illinois, will broadcast a program from Station WJBL (270 meters), April 26, from 9:30 to 11 p. m., Central Time.

HUGH J. KEARNS POST, Plattsmouth, Nebraska, will broadcast a program from Station WOAW (526 meters), Omaha, May 6 from 9 to 10:30 p. m., Central Time.

SOMERVILLE (Massachusetts) Post will broadcast a Legion program from Station WNAC (280 meters), Boston, on the evening of May 7.

RICE-EBNER POST, Easton, Pennsylvania, will broadcast a Legion program from Station

WSAN (229 meters), Allentown, May 11 from 8:15 to 11:30 p. m., Eastern Time.

Following Legion programs will be broadcast at 2 p. m. on dates shown from Station WMAQ (447.5 meters), Chicago, Illinois: 40 and 8, April 26; AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY, April 27; SQUARE POST, April 28; NAVAL POST, April 29; NORTH SHORE POST, April 30.

EARLE T. WARDELL POST, Beverly, Massachusetts, will broadcast the principal numbers from its annual minstrel show from Station WNAC (280 meters), Boston, on April 30 from 9 to 10 p. m., Eastern Time.

CAPTAIN BEINDERE BROOKS POST, New York City, is on the air every Monday night from Station WFBH (272.6 meters), at 6 o'clock.

OKLAHOMA RADIO POST, Oklahoma City, broadcasts its meeting and a program of entertainment from Station KPJF (261 meters), every Saturday at midnight, Central Time.

University President Offers



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For country work, auto or team required. Begin at once or later, but secure territory now. Experience not necessary. If interested a 4 oz. bottle vanilla free. Write at once.

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Gentlemen: Kindly rush to me, list of U. S. Government big paid positions now open to Ex-Service men. Advise me also regarding the salaries, hours, work vacation and tell me about getting preference.

Name

Address



"Due to your well prepared training, I received my appointment eight days after my name was placed on the register."
David W. Tucker

Bursts *and* Duds

Payment is made for material for this department. Unavailable manuscript returned only when accompanied by stamped envelope. Address American Legion Weekly, Indianapolis, Ind.

A Load Off Their Minds

It was on their honeymoon. "Have all your bachelor friends congratulated you?" asked the bride, as she cuddled closer.

"Some," assented Newlywed. "And some of them thanked me."

Novelty

"You want to be a good boy, don't you?" asked a school probation officer.

"Nah!" snarled the delinquent. Then, after a second's pause: "Wait a minute; why, yeah—that'd be somethin' different—I might get a kick outa it."

The Gifted Mr. Mallon

[From North Cincinnati Review]

Mr. Mallon's brother, Mr. Neil Mallon, acted as best man, six ushers, his brothers and the bride's cousins.

And a Great Death If You Are

"It's a great old life," they used to say, That is, "if you don't weaken!"

I'll change that proverb, if I may— (I'm John Pedestrian speakin').

Since I've been crossing streets of late, I use for slangy talkin'

A truer phrase: "Oh, it's a great Old life if you ain't walkin'."

—S. Omar Barker.

Acclimatized

Dumb: "There goes a Florida real estate agent who makes big money selling goldfish as a side line."

Bell: "That sounds like a funny combination."

Dumb: "Not at all. Goldfish are the only pets that can live where he sells his lots."

Signs

An applicant for a job in a big industrial plant asked the doorman the location of the manager's office.

"Well," replied the doorman, "just go along that hall to the door marked 'No Admittance.' Go through the door and up

the stairs until you come to a corridor with the sign 'Keep Out.' Follow the corridor until you come to a sign 'Silence' and then holler for him. He's up around there somewhere."

Height of Unpopularity

"Is Doodlers well liked?"

"Well liked! Why, his creditors even hate to see him coming to pay a bill!"

Explanation

The youngster to the pharmacy Proceeds with every mark of glee; To purchase castor oil he goes, And it is strange you may suppose He should be gay, but listen, Mister— The oil is for his little sister.

—Thomas J. Murray.

Change for the Better

"Young man," thundered her father, "do you think you can support my daughter in the style to which she has been accustomed?"

"Well, old top," answered the youth calmly, "I know she's been hitting up the cocktails pretty heavy, but rest your mind. I'll put a stop to that."

A Lasting Attachment

[From New York Herald Tribune]

LONDON—"Will you shake hands with me?" said John Keen at Glasgow this morning just before he was hanged to Mrs. Mary Bell, the first woman magistrate in this country.

Petting Patriarch

"I gotta new gag. Where was Moses when the lights went out?"

"Cherchez la femme. Whereabouts was he parking?"

A Rest

"Are you going to take a vacation when your wife does?"

"You bet. I'm not going to wash a single dish all the time she's gone."

Handy Husband

"Hear about Jenks? He's a somnambulist, you know."

"Well?"

"He awoke this morning and discovered that he had been walking the floor all night with the baby in his arms."

Limited Eternity

"Papa," said Little Willie, "this story says: 'They lived happily forever after.' How long is forever?"

"It's different in different sections, my son. Here in Chicago it's about three weeks."

He Must Be Just Lovely Now

[Ad in Buffalo Evening News]

BEAUTIFUL large permanent wave, \$15, by man expert we permanent waved since 1916.

A Total Failure

"Don't cry, little one," soothed the great criminal lawyer. "Everything will be all right."

"Snf, snf!" sobbed the fair murderess. "It's been two hours since I killed my husband, and not a single tabloid paper has sent around yet for my diary."

Remember?

There were days when the heavens were reeling

With the din of the guns' frantic pealing;

Then when one, with a thud

Dropping close, proved a dud,

Wasn't that a salubrious feeling?

—M. M. R.

Must Hand It to Him

"And here," said the guide to what was once bad man's country, "is where Hiram Spillster captured five men single-handed."

"Well, land's sakes alive!" ejaculated an old lady. "That was a right powerful stunt for a one-armed man!"

R-r-revenge!

"What are you laughing at?" snarled the gutter to the banana peel. "Do you think it's funny to be stepped on and cause people to fall into me?"

"Ha, ha, ha!" roared the banana peel. "That last fellow, you see, was one of these joke writers!"



AS IT SEEMS WHEN SHE'S YOUR WIFE

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in a SINGLE VOLUME!*



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THESE stories bear unmistakably the mark of realism in their depiction of the seamy side of the A. E. F. The truth of these stories is stranger than fiction. They stand for tense, perhaps harrowing, incidents in the tense, even harrowing, life of the D. C. I. Often, several incidents, several leading actors, appear in one story which lends an episodic character.

Here is no talk of saving the world for democracy, of the war to end war. Desertion, crime and fascinating horrors tinge the stories. Women and liquor, petty thefts and big burglaries, murder suffered and inflicted, disguises, evil ingenuity, these are the forces encountered. Criminals, with shoulder straps and without, do their stuff and the Department of Criminal Investigation goes them one better.

One will find these stories readable, as much for the accessories of environment, character, etc., as for the tales themselves. The story, "Secret Soldiers," which

is mainly descriptive, would answer for an introductory tale. When one considers that 10,000 soldiers were A. W. O. L., that opportunities for disguise, for robberies, were unlimited, the amount of offenses is not surprising.

SEVENTEEN TRUE STORIES

An A. W. O. L. is usually the tip, and the D. C. I. gets busy. Clues lead to all sorts of strange ends, the ends to which men will go for money, women and wine. Mostly the stories are about men, wicked and not so wicked, and it is found that "in the best of wars the guardhouse does not always claim its own."

As for women, there's Katie, the Spaniard, who gyps a lieutenant of \$8,000 and stops en route from the country to pick up pictures of her baby and dead husband; and Marcelle of Montparnasse who lures soldiers to their death with her eyes as bright as stars and her brass hand carefully gloved.

This is the gallery of rogues' stories.

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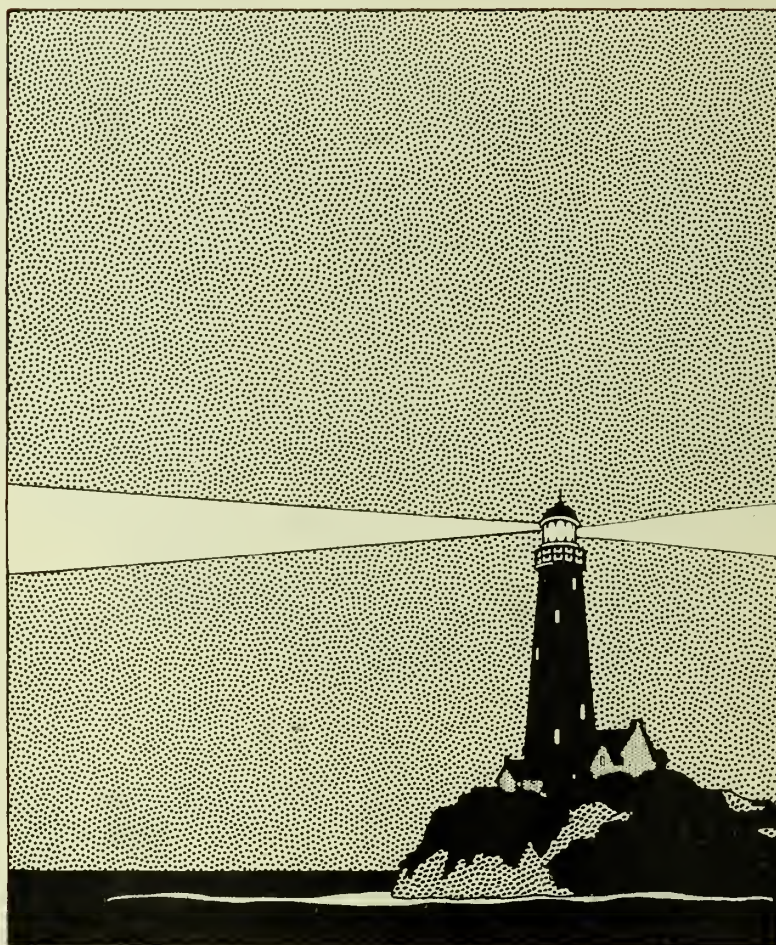
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